GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:280
ANSWERED ON:03.08.2017
Poverty Eradication Programmes
Singh Shri Sushil Kumar

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Economic Survey 2016-17, 77 per cent families in rural areas did not have any type of regular source of income and industrialisation has not made any positive contribution in poverty eradication in States like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards a news item published in Dainik Jagaran dated 12 July, 2017 under the caption "Gramin Vikas Mantralaya Ko Nahin Garibon Ki Sudh"; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated and spent for the implementation of poverty eradication programmes in Bihar during the last three years and the current year?

Answer

MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) to (c): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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Statement referred to in reply to part (a) to (c) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 280 due for answer on 3.08.2017

(a) : Report on 5th Annual Employment−Unemployment Survey (2015-16), based on sample study of 88,783 rural households, reports that unemployment rate in rural sector was 5.1%. While noting that 77% of rural households were having no regular wage/salaried person, the Report also finds that 52.7% of the persons aged 15 years and above available for all the 12 months during the reference period were able to get work throughout the year. The Report also notes that 24% of the households benefitted from Government employment generation schemes like MGNREGS. Industrialization has a positive correlation with employment generation and therefore usually has a positive impact on poverty reduction. The poverty estimates by erstwhile Planning Commission computed following the extant Tendulkar methodology indicated reduction in rural poverty in the states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand in 2011-12 as compared to 2004-05.
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(b) :The Ministry of Rural Development, inter alia, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay - Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana −Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, promoting self employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities. These programmes have direct and indirect bearing on poverty reduction. Besides improving the pace of implementation of these programmes substantially, the Ministry has also introduced major reforms for better outcomes. The rural development expenditure has been substantially enhanced from Rs. 58630 crore in 2013-14 to Rs. 95099 cr in 2016-17, an increase of 62% with an aim to achieve poverty free Gram Panchayat. For the year 2017-18, the Ministry of Rural Development targets an expenditure of Rs.105448 crore. The details of achievements made and reforms initiated during the last three years are following:

(i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): It is a flagship programme of the Government, aimed at enhancing livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year. MGNREGA has been transformed with highest ever expenditure during FY 2016-17 and several new governance initiatives like Geo-MGNREGA, NeFMS, more independent and empowered system of Social and Internal Audit etc. to ensure growth, accountability and transparency under the programme. Other noticeable developments under MGNREGA are:

â€¢ Persondays of employment: During FY 2016-17, 5.04 crore households have been provided employment in 138.64 lakh works. In the process 235.82 crore person days of employment have been generated.

â€¢ Highest completion of work: On an average, 25 to 35 lakh works get completed every year. However in FY 2016-17, 52.4 lakh works have been completed. The completion rate of works has been quite impressive in FY 2016-17.

â€¢ Irrigation potential created: Around 68% of expenditure has been on agriculture and allied activities which is the highest ever since the inception of the programme.

â€¢ Focus on natural Resource Management (NRM): About 62% of total expenditure in FY 2016-17 has been on NRM related works as against 49% during FY 2014-15. 30.43 lakh such works have been completed which include 5.79 lakh farm ponds.

â€¢ The framework for Mission Water Conservation has been issued.

â€¢ Women participation: Out of the total employment, 56% employment has been generated for women, which is the highest participation of women since the inception of the programme.

(ii) Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM)
The DAY-NRLM is aimed at reaching out to all rural poor households estimated at about 9 crore and link them to sustainable livelihood opportunities through organizing them into self-managed institutions, skill and capacity building and enable them to access finance, livelihood services, till they come out of poverty.

â€¢ Compared to 2.9 lakh SHGs promoted during FY 2013-14, nearly 3.7 lakh and 5.1 lakh SHGs have been promoted during 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively under DAY-NRLM.

â€¢ During 2016-17, 60 lakh households have been brought into SHG network through 5.1 lakh new SHGs taking the total number to 3.86 crore Households and 32.53 lakh SHGs.

â€¢ SHGs have accessed Rs. 91381 crore bank credit during 2014-2017 as compared to Rs. 55305 crore bank credit accessed by them during 2011-2014.

â€¢ About 950 SHG members have been trained and placed as Banking Correspondents Agents for providing door step banking services to SHG members in rural areas.

â€¢ Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) has been rolled out in 17 States covering 47 blocks with an outlay of Rs. 208 crore for promoting about 84,000 rural enterprises.

(iii) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) :

DDU-GKY is the Placement Linked Skill Development scheme, implemented in PPP mode. It targets rural youth from poor families in the age group of 15 to 35 years.

â€¢ Against a target of training 10.50 lakh candidates in FY 2012-2017, a total of 9.38 lakh candidates have been trained and 5.79 lakh candidates placed.

â€¢ Out of 1, 62,586 candidates trained during 2016-17, nearly 39 per cent were women.

â€¢ Under RSETIS, 60 per cent of candidates trained were women in 2016-17, i.e. out of 444982 candidates trained, 266989 were women.

â€¢ 37007 candidates have been trained under Project LIFE (Livelihoods under Full Employment) MGNREGA by Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) and 19327 candidates trained by RSETIs have been linked to credit under PM MUDRA programme.

(iv) Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Grmain (PMAY-G)

The rural housing scheme Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) has been restructured as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana − Gramin (PMAY-G) , in line with the government's stated objective of "Housing for All" by 2022. The new scheme PMAY-G are being implemented from the year 2016-17.

Salient features of PMAY-G:

â€¢ Target of construction of 1.00 crore houses in rural areas from 2016-17 to 2018-19.

â€¢ Enhancement of unit assistance from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1.20 lakhs in plain areas and from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 1.30 lakhs in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts

â€¢ Enhancement of minimum area from 20 to 25 square meter.

â€¢ Using SECC-2011 data for identification of beneficiaries.

â€¢ Facilitation to avail loan of upto Rs. 70,000/- for construction of the house.

â€¢ Provision of Rs. 12,000/- as assistance for construction of toilet under Swachh Bharat Mission (G), MGNREGA or any other dedicated financing source over and above unit assistance.

â€¢ Support of 90/95 person days in plain areas/hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts under MGNREGS through convergence.

â€¢ House design typologies incorporating disaster resilient features compiled in a compendium PAHAL (Prakriti Hunar Lokvidya).

â€¢ Training, assessment and certification of rural masons, as per the Qualification Pack endorsed by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) for improvement in construction quality of houses under PMAY-G.

â€¢ Various innovative initiatives like use of 'AwaasApp' to capture geo-referenced, time and date stamped photographs of the house at various stages of construction, and 100% DBT mode of payment have been a breakthrough in implementation of the programme in a transparent manner.

â€¢ A total of 34.82 lakh houses have been constructed during 2014-15 to 2015-16 under the erstwhile rural housing scheme Indira Awwas Yojana (IAY). During 2016-17, a total of 32.14 lakh houses have been completed with an expenditure of Rs. 16,074 crore.

(v) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
The primary objective of PMGSY is to provide connectivity by way of an All-Weather road. Under PMGSY, the unit of programme is a Habitation and not a revenue village or panchayat.

â€¢ Under PMGSY, the pace of construction of road has reached a record of 130 kms. per day, which is the highest average annual construction rate, in the last 7 years, with a record 47,447 kms of PMGSY roads constructed during 2016-17 thereby connecting 11,641 habitations, which implies providing connectivity of an average of 32 habitations every day, the highest ever in the last 7 years.

â€¢ During the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17), 1, 20,233 km of road length has been completed under PMGSY.

â€¢ During 2016-17, "Road Connectivity project in LWE Affected Areas" has been launched for construction of all weather roads in 9 LWE states in 44 worst affected LWE districts and adjoining districts with estimated cost of Rs 11,725 crore. This would be completed by March, 2020.

â€¢ Green Technologies: PMGSY is aggressively encouraging use of "Green Technologies" and non-conventional materials in rural roads. 4,113.13 kms. of PMGSY roads were constructed using "Green Technologies", in 2016-17 which is substantially higher than 2,634.02 kms achieved during 2014-2016 and 806.93 kms achieved during 2000-2014.

(vi) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

There has been remarkable progress under NSAP with improved focus on
â€¢ Disbursement efficiency to plugging the leakages due to inclusion errors through digitization of records

â€¢ Aadhar Based authentication

â€¢ DBT

â€¢ Evaluation of the programme to enhance its penetration and efficiency.

(vii) Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)

â€¢ The Hon'ble MPs have adopted 703 Gram Panchayats (GPs) under Phase-I and 314 GPs under Phase-II of the scheme as on 23rd May, 2017.

â€¢ Gram Panchayats under SAGY prepared Village Development Plans (VDP) containing prioritized time-bound activities to achieve holistic progress of the village, through convergence of resources.

â€¢ 40,627 Projects have been proposed for 671 GPs in VDP under SAGY. 17,267 (42.7%) Projects have been completed and 6380 (15.7%) Projects are in progress.

(viii) Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission

The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission or the National Rurban Mission (NRuM) launched in February 2016, with an aim to create 300 Rurban clusters and plugging the gaps in basic, social, economic and digital amenities in these clusters.

â€¢ 28 States have completed their Integrated Cluster Action plans and availed funds for Phase-I in 98 clusters.

â€¢ Simultaneously under Phase-II, 98 clusters have been identified by 26 States and 4 UTs have been approved by the Ministry. This was ahead of the targeted milestone for 2016-17.

â€¢ 34 clusters have been approved under phase III in 10 States.

â€¢ Of the 230 clusters approved, 63 clusters are Tribal clusters.

â€¢ The allocated funds of Rs 300 crore during 2016-17 has been released to the States and there has been 100% increase in the allocation making the total allocation to Rs 600 crores, against which the expenditure has been 100%.

(c): The details of fund allocated and expenditure incurred under major rural development programme in the State of Bihar during last three years and current year are at Annexure.